

THE U. F. A.

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THE UNITED FARMERS of ALBERTA

Vol. I.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1922

No. 14

The Sessional Indemnity

A Letter From President Wood to the Ridgewood Local

Correspondence which has passed between A. W. Martin, in behalf of the Ridgewood Local, and President Wood, in relation to the amount of the indemnity voted by members of the Alberta Legislature for the special session recently held, is published on this page. A copy of the resolution, in the form in which it appeared in a daily paper, was published in the last issue of the "U. F. A." It will be noticed that the complete resolution, as received by Mr. Wood, contained certain additional clauses.

Mr. Martin's letter read as follows:

Red Deer, August 28.

Mr. H. W. Wood,
Carstairs, Alta.

Dear Sir:

I enclose a resolution passed by our Local a week ago. Would you be kind enough to give us your ideas as to the value of this action to the U. F. A.?

Thanking you in advance,

Yours very truly,

A. W. MARTIN.

The resolution forwarded by Mr. Martin reads:

At a meeting of Ridgewood Local of the U. F. A. on Saturday evening, August 19th, it was unanimously resolved, that:

"Whereas: The motto of the U. F. A. is 'Equality', and

"Whereas: The abolition of special privilege and graft has been, and is, the leading plank in our platform, and

"Whereas: The Alberta Legislative Assembly did in a body vote themselves an indemnity of \$250 each for special session, and

"Whereas: In so doing they took far more than was right, they took advantage of their position for special privilege, and did graft the sum of \$150 for each member;

"Be it resolved: That this Local demand that all U. F. A. members of the Alberta Legislative Assembly do at once return to the Treasury \$150 each.

"Further, should any member as mentioned above fail to return such money, this Local shall place a resolution before the Annual Convention, demanding the expulsion of such persons from membership in the U. F. A. and their immediate resignation from the Legislative Assembly of Alberta, such people being, in the eyes of this Local, unfit to belong to the U. F. A."

The following is President Wood's reply:

Sept. 8, 1922.

A. W. Martin, Esq.,

R.R. 4, Red Deer, Alberta,

Dear Mr. Martin:

I regret that I have been somewhat delayed in replying to yours of August 28th.

I note that in the preamble of your resolution the positive statement is made that the Alberta Legislative Assembly, in a body, "did graft the sum of \$150 for each member." I find that "graft" is defined as being "U. S. slang", and meaning "one who preys on the people either against the law or under the law; a swindler; a dishonest person."

To say the least this is a very serious charge for a duly organized body of citizens to make officially against every one of the chosen representatives of all of the citizens of Alberta. I cannot believe that your Local gave the consider-

ation it should have given before making this definite charge. I take it that what was really meant by your Local is, that you think that the members of the Legislature made a mistake and did the wrong thing when they permitted a resolution to pass the Assembly granting to each member the sum of \$250 as indemnity for attending the special session. In replying to your request that I give you my opinion of the value of the action of your Local, I will discuss the matter from the standpoint of my own interpretation of your meaning.

I note that, inferentially, you take the position that the members should have voted themselves an indemnity, and that \$100 each is the proper amount. My personal opinion is, that having admitted the right of the members to an indemnity, you have placed the amount too low. However, I do not care to express a dogmatic opinion as to exactly what the amount, if any, should have been.

In dealing with the whole subject I think the first point to be considered is whether or not there should be any indemnity for a special session. At the present time the members are getting a fixed indemnity of \$2500. I am not clear in my own mind whether this is intended to cover services rendered during the regular annual session of the Legislature, or whether it is to cover the whole year's service of a member, including the regular session of the Legislature. If it is intended only to cover the regular session, and the member is supposed to serve the constituents in his own riding the balance of the year without remuneration, then it would seem entirely logical that when a special emergency session is called the members should be remunerated for the time spent at that session. The question then arises as to what that remuneration should be. The regular session lasted a little less than eight weeks, while the special session lasted one week. If the indemnity for eight weeks was \$2,000, the indemnity for one week on that basis would be just \$250.

After thinking this matter over very carefully I have about decided in my own mind that the idea of a sessional indemnity is wrong, and I do not see why the word "indemnity" should be used at all. "Indemnity" means, "that which is given as reimbursement for a loss". We select representatives to go to Edmonton to carry on the business of government, and say to them, "We will give you a certain amount to indemnify you for the loss of time that you are away from home in that capacity." It seems to me that this is treating government as being a trivial affair of minor importance. As a matter of fact, the Government of Alberta is the biggest and most complex business institution in the Province of Alberta. It is more than a business institution. It is an institution that touches more intimately than any other the welfare of every other institution, as well as the social life and well-being of every section and every neighborhood. We often hear the suggestion that men accept government office for honor rather than for money. If the word "honor" in this case means self-glorification, the desire for which grows out of vanity, the willingness to accept office on that basis is certainly not a qualification, but rather the contrary. It is true that you can always find men to accept government positions of great responsibility for a meagre remuneration, or indemnity. Some of them are very capable and trustworthy, but some of them are not. A capable, responsible

(Continued on page 11)



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Vol. I.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1932

No. 14

EDITORIAL

By the establishment of the Civil Service Commission a few years ago the Parliament of Canada took an important step towards the elimination of corrupting forms of Government patronage. It is to be regretted that already attempts are being made to return to the discarded system, and that, in spite of the disapproval of many supporters of the present Government, as well as of the overwhelming majority of the people of Canada, these attempts have been partially successful.

During the recent session of Parliament an entire evening was spent in discussing the function of the commission, and certain members on the Government side of the House protested that, owing to the existence of the commission, they were unable to make any appointments—even to the position of postmaster. It was evident that in influential quarters a return to the old system was desired, but no action was taken during the Parliamentary session. The Government could not long have remained in office had the curtailment of the powers of the commission been proposed. Immediately after the prorogation, however, an order-in-council was passed by which the commission relinquished control over some 144 named positions. Many of these positions carry comparatively small salaries. They are of many varieties. Some are positions in the railway running or shop trades. Others are positions in the Department of Agriculture which can be filled only by men of special training and qualifications, upon which the commission is competent to pass.

The new regulations inflict an injustice upon Government employees, in whom capacity becomes a lesser asset than political usefulness to the party in power. That they are likely to prove detrimental to the public service and to the Dominion as a whole, is suggested by the case of a young Albertan who until recently was in the employ of the Department of Agriculture. A graduate of the University of Alberta, where he gained high standing in his special studies, he had first been engaged in a responsible post, which he filled in a highly satisfactory manner, by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. Before the powers of the Civil Service Commission had been curtailed he was offered a position by the Dominion Department of Agriculture at a salary considerably lower than the salary paid by the Provincial Department. He accepted the position at the lower salary because it offered opportunities for development in the work in which he was especially interested, and also, he believed, opportunities for superior service, as well as prospects of advancement. Shortly after the prorogation of Parliament he was informed that the Civil Service Commission had ceased to control the position which he occupied, and that for this reason his services would no longer be required.

The patronage system, thus manifested, must inevitably tend to drive self-respecting men of proved capacity from the public service to other fields—and to other countries which are appreciative of Canadian-trained brains. Notice is served that in the portion of the Dominion Civil Service

which has been removed from the jurisdiction of the commission, merit is of less account than political influence.

Equally disconcerting to those who are desirous of maintaining standards of decency in the administration of public affairs is the case recently cited at a public meeting by J. T. Shaw, M.P. for West Calgary—the case of a discharged soldier who was offered a Government position in Alberta "on condition that he could raise the sum of one hundred dollars," to pay for the privilege of taking the job.

The Civil Service Commission may not as yet be a perfect instrument. It has been subject to criticism on several grounds. But its creation marked a step forward, it has raised the standard of Government service, and indirectly, by limiting the power of politicians to corrupt the electorate, has raised the standards of public life. The efforts which are being made to revive patronage in one of its least desirable forms should command the most serious attention of members of the House of Commons when Parliament reassembles.

Among the farmers of the Province of Quebec, which has been regarded as a stronghold of party principles, there are signs of an incipient revolt against the party system. According to *Le Bulletin des Agriculteurs*, of Montreal, it is anticipated that within a few months a branch of the United Farmers of Quebec will have been organized in every county, if not in every parish in the Province. A resolution adopted at a general meeting recently held set forth that all candidates nominated in the Provincial elections must "pledge themselves to remain independent of party, whichever party it may be." *Le Bulletin* remarks editorially, "Reports published by certain papers which would lead one to believe that the farmers have some particular association with this or that one of the old parties are absolutely false," and asks, "Why are the politicians trying to marry the agricultural cause to one or other of the parties? Is it because they are sensible of their own weakness?"

The U.F.Q. have adopted the U.F.A. motto, "Equal Rights for All, Special Privileges for None," and, according to the *Bulletin*, are acting as a group in Provincial politics as well as in other affairs.

"There is a harvest because all the crops ripen at the same season. There are great forward steps in the affairs of men because thoughts ripen into 'seeing' at the same time. Little is immediately accomplished by the sowing of facts—facts at the best are only seeds, and only as they are facts can they grow as seeds. Little is immediately accomplished by argument—argument is but watering the sown seed. But there comes a time when the seed becomes something else, when knowledge becomes principle, when intellectual conviction becomes that deeper thing which we call 'clear seeing', and upon the arrival at 'seeing' by the people old things pass away and better things are born. 'Seeing' is the end of a process, and once it is attained, nothing can turn it back, we are rearing the 'time of a new harvest of 'seeing'."—Henry Ford in the *Dearborn Independent*.

The History of Agriculture

By Ernest A. Howes, U.S.A.

CHAPTER VII.

The Farmer Under the Manorial System

It has been said that the Manorial System was essentially patriarchal in its conception, not only in the matter of land holding and responsibility, but also, and perhaps partly as a consequence, it was patriarchal in its no less arbitrary maintenance of definite social grades. Let us look for a time at the condition of the farming people under this system, and perhaps this may serve as a definite indication of the distance farmers have progressed since land was held under manorial tenure. First of all let us briefly discuss the relation of the tenant to the big chief—the lord of the manor. We are not directly concerned with him, but indirectly, we cannot keep him out of our story—that is how he became a lord perhaps.

Absolute Control of Overlord

It is manifestly impossible to consider the lives of the farmers of early England except in the light of their subjection to the almost absolute control of their overlord. The great manor house was by long odds the most pretentious building or set of buildings in the settlement. It was a complete establishment in itself and was maintained by contributions of labor and produce from the people of that particular manor. Practically everyone was called upon to do something toward its upkeep, and the nature of that something, together with the manner of the contribution, settled the rank of the individual, be he regular farmer, tradesman or professional laborer. Of course there were some who were styled freemen and who paid rent in a regular way, but for the most part the farmers were bondmen.

"At law the bondman's position was subject to the lord's caprice. Unlike the freeman, he was tied to the manor; he could not leave it without licence from the lord, and payment of a fine. His services were uncertain in amount and could be increased at the lord's pleasure. He paid a fine to marry his daughter, to send his son to school, to make him a priest or an apprentice. His lands and his goods and chattels might be seized by his lord, and when he died, his holding was given to whom the lord wished; his heir bought a licence to inherit even his moveables, and paid a fine when he was admitted to his father's tenancy."

Grades of Servitude

The largest group in the manor was that known as villains. They occupied land and owned live stock, and their contribution of labor was generally by means of team-work, and relative social standing was governed by the amount of team-work each was able to accomplish. Their position was a semi-servile one. The next group was that known as the handicraftsmen, and these were provided with land in return for their professional services. The borders and cottiers rented small areas of ground and existed as hired laborers. The lowest grade of all was the mitta, allowed to own land and stock, but to whom the law assigned no rights and whose service was quite indeterminate in character.

Over all these people, free and unfree, hung the shadow of the great manor house. If there was any little thing in

The story of the early struggles of the English peasantry for freedom from the oppression of their overlords is told by Dean Howes in this issue of "The U.F.A." He describes the Peasants' Revolt under Wat Tyler as "the first great public manifestation of unrest and dissatisfaction with things as they existed," and deplores the tendency of many historians to overlook the people's side of this affair. At the close of the Tudor period, he states, "the people were ripe for a great agricultural advance." In the next chapter he will describe the beginnings of scientific methods in agriculture.

the way of what we call graft that the lord overlooked, history has not recorded it. The church too, occupying an important position in the manor, sometimes ran second to the manor-house when it came to receiving "testimonials," as Dickens might have called such offerings. Indeed, the great war waged on a broad scale between church and state in the early centuries was even more bitterly fought out, on a pocket-edition basis, at some of the manors. The peasant of the day was obliged to contribute to both sides.

The Will to Freedom

It is not possible here to trace the development of these farmers, free and unfree, until some of them became small landowners and tenant farmers, because it was a slow process extending through many centuries and land-marked but here and there by significant events such as the historian may use to indicate steps forward or backward. Some of these may be pointed out as we pass along. It is a fact, however, that despite the handicap of almost iron-clad conditions, the whole tendency among these people was to climb upward and onward to better things. This has not been called the "bull dog breed" without cause shown.

Some historians claim that the Norman Conquest had a great deal to do with fixing the manorial system, but this is open to dispute. In the first place the Normans were farming on a somewhat similar basis, and it would appear that, in a measure at least, the Conquest meant but a change of masters; the new masters having a little more polish, culture if you please. It is true the feudal system as introduced by the Conqueror did, at first, tighten the grip of the throne upon the people, and the erection of the great baronial castles was a guarantee of the collection of tribute, but on the whole, while the feudal system was avowedly a land system, it had as its inspiration the military idea, and that did not then so much affect the country people.

These were the days of chivalry, and the knight was particularly sensitive about recognition of his wife, or "lady love;" and for the most part the fighting was done by such highly specialized mortals. Then, too, the Norman Conquest, as we have noted, meant the gradual improvement in the homelife of the people, gentler habits, cleaner practices and fire prevention through the curfew. Also we must not forget that with the Domesday Book they had the beginning of a first agricultural survey. This was all autocratic, paternal if you like the term better, but it was an improvement.

First Real Quickening

Perhaps the first real quickening in the life of the people of England came through the wars. Edward III. put forward a rather unfair claim to the throne of France, and undertook to force his claim by arms. Up to this time, as has been indicated, most of the fighting had been done by those animated "tanks," the armored knights, upon big armored Shire horses. However, at Crecy the famous Black Prince introduced a body of archers, or rather gave them a prominent place, in the scheme of battle, and what they did to those French exposters of chivalry is almost a shame to tell. There had been archers before, but not just this sort. These were English yeomen recruited from the country villages and they had their training through constant home practice, and a sort of inherent tendency to take a shot at the lord's deer in the forest, despite the cruel forest laws. Also, even if we doubt somewhat the story of Locksley's splitting the slippery willow wand (it is a good story anyway) it is admitted that as marksmen they had no equals. Imagine then, if you will, one of these men, returning after Crecy, having collected a little tribute on his own account, telling the old and young of the manor village that these knights were not such great shakes after all, and that it took farmers to show them where they got off—in the vernacular of the time of course. What we have here rather whimsically indicated really took place in a broad sense and there was, as a result of military achievements, a marked uplift in the personal independence of the people of rural England. Oh! yes, some Scottish historians claim Wallace began this style of fighting; is there anything they do not claim? However it was, it was a success.

It must not be forgotten, too, that by the wars there was brought in wealth to England, and the knights did not get it all. A good many of these knights never did come back, and in their case often any change was perforce for the best. This chivalry proposition is good material for novels, but it is often hard to live with. Land, sometimes released by the untimely demise of the knights, was taken over by thrifty yeomen who had risen from the ranks. Taking it all in all, the wars were a benefit to the English rank and file.

Labor Scarce and Independent

Strange to say the next benefit after war came through pestilence, of course talking in terms of many years. The Black Death swept away to many people that labor became scarce and therefore costly and therefore quite independent. The inevitable further result was an attempt to coerce labor through such enactments as the Statute of Labourers—if a laborer was found out of his own parish the letter F (fugitive) was branded on his forehead. Of course this applied to craftsmen from the villages, but in a large measure it was the farm labor that was affected. Farms were abandoned or their enterprises curtailed, and outlaws flourished. Strange that we should view this period as ultimately progressive, but such is generally recognized as the case.

(Continued on page 7)

Dalemead Community Hall a Triumph of Local Organization

Brings Generous Measure of Social Life and Variety of Outside Interests to People of Rural District

In the establishment of a community hall as the centre of every local activity, social, educational, athletic, as well as economic, may be found one of the most effective provisions against the monotony, isolation and dullness which too often characterize life in rural communities. The success of any such undertaking is primarily dependent, in any rural community in Alberta, upon the existence of an active U.F.A. Local, as an understanding of the principles of organization and some knowledge of practical co-operation are essentials.

A Real Community Centre.

One of the finest community halls in the Province has been erected at Dalemead, at a cost of \$6,000 exclusive of furnishings, by an association, each member of which contributed ten dollars or more in cash or labor. The hall is used for U.F.A. meetings, social gatherings of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., for U.F.A. Junior meetings, for Sunday meetings and Sunday school. Whist drives, socials, dances, debates and lectures are frequently arranged by the Locals, while games and sports of various kinds, tennis, basketball, volleyball, badminton, pool and chess are constantly in progress. A singing class is conducted by a competent music teacher—Mrs. Hornstra, who gives her services voluntarily. A group of women are in charge of a girls' class in sewing and fancy work, both of these classes being connected with the U.F.A. Junior Local.

The Rev. F. T. Cook, who was formerly a minister of the Methodist Church in Dalemead, and has been a whole-hearted supporter of the U.F.A. in its various activities, now gives his whole time to community work. He is secretary of the U.F.A. and of several rural school districts, and has in fact become a community leader in the district.

A Social Church.

He conducts the Sunday meetings, for the Community Institute, as it is proposed to name this centre of many activities, is in one of its important phases a community church, non-sectarian and independent of any other religious body. Its aims are to secure, not uniformity, but unity of purpose, and to foster a social conscience, as well as to develop personal character. It is thus a church in the most complete sense.

Among those who have given most active encouragement to this community work in all its phases are Messrs. Dixon and L. McKinnon, who was president of the first Local in Dalemead.

The hall, however, as well as the various activities it stands for, is notably a community effort. It was built, when the small building which it superseded became inadequate, by the help of practically everyone in the district. Those who could not afford to give money gave labor, and some gave both time and money. The community life is characterized by a determination to use all available talent, and by a general willingness of every member to contribute according to his or her individual best.

The first of a number of articles describing the activities of Locals which have been conscientiously successful as centres of community effort was published in the issue of "The U.F.A." of July 15th. The problems of no two Locals are exactly alike, and no two have been successful by exactly similar methods. But the experiences of each may be of value to the others, and it is hoped that the series of articles now being published will prove helpful and suggestive.

Design of Hall

The community hall is thirty feet wide and sixty feet long, with full basement, containing furnace room, dining room, kitchen, gymnasium, a pool table, and a small nursery, where mothers can leave their babies to sleep. On the main floor is a big assembly hall, with stage, dressing rooms and box office.

It is built on a stone foundation, of metal siding laid over shiplap and building paper, and finished with fireproof roofing, and the interior is finished with stamped metal in two shades of buff. It is, of course, fireproof and, being wind-proof, is very warm. With adequate ventilating facilities, the building can be made comfortable in any sort of weather.

The Institute is financed by the salaries of the secretarieships and by subscriptions from individuals.

Summer Camp for Juniors.

A unique feature of the Dalemead community work is the annual summer camp for girls and boys. The writer of this article recently had the privilege of visiting the camp. Upon an ideal site, under a grove of huge cottonwood trees beside the Bow River, facing a cutbank festooned with clustering shrubbery and dotted with sturdy spruce trees, half a dozen tents were pitched. Here forty boys gathered, and in the succeeding week twenty-eight girls; and from early morning until "lights out" at night the usually solitary spot rang with merry shouts and happy laughter.

The idea behind these camps is to promote interest in the Junior Locals, to provide an opportunity for the young people and the supervisors in charge of their club work to get acquainted, and to make possible for every boy and girl in the district a week of thorough enjoyment in wholesome surroundings. The total cost of the outing to each person was less than three dollars.

The camps were divided into squads, and the work of the camp assigned to the various squads. In the games and sports, also, competition between the squads increased the interest. Mr. Cook accompanied the Dalemead boys into camp; Mrs. Winters, who is one of the Junior supervisors, was in charge of the girls' sports, assisted by Miss Flora Morrison, of High River, while Misses Phillips and McKinnon superintended the comedians.

Large U.F.A. Membership.

The U.F.A. Local has a large membership, and does a considerable amount of co-operative buying, supplying, among

other things, practically all the coal used in the district.

It should be a matter of legitimate pride to those who have been the pioneers of community work at Dalemead that through the U.F.A. and the community hall the people of the district have secured a generous measure of social life and a variety of outside interests. The Sunday meetings and the co-operative business, educational debates and healthful sports, are through these means made possible or facilitated. And in the Dalemead district, as in other districts where there has been successful community effort, there is an abounding good fellowship and kindness.

A.M.T.

Co-operative Pool at Pincher Creek

The pooling plan in the handling of farm produce has been adopted at Pincher Creek where the farmers have recently organized a Producers' Co-operative Society. The outstanding feature of this new association is the five-year contract under which all the products of the farm with the exception of wheat are to be marketed.

This contract is to be entered into by the individual producer and the association, and may be made to include all the producer's products, or only such of them as he may wish to sell through the medium of the Pool. Thus a member may contract to sell all his hay, which is the principal product in the Pincher Creek district, and decide to handle all his other products, such as milk, poultry and eggs independently. On the other hand he may contract to sell everything through the Pool.

Market Close at Hand

In launching this new venture, the Pincher Creek Co-operative Association is particularly fortunate in having a good market for all the products of the farm close at hand. The Crow's Nest Pass and other mining and lumber camps in the Rockies are able to absorb all that can be produced, and consequently the new association is starting out with excellent prospects of success.

The Co-operative Association is raising the capital required by the sale of \$20.00 shares to the members of the U. F. A. Locals in the district, and has already been successful in obtaining signatures to over 200 contracts.

U. F. A. Does Paid From Proceeds

One special feature of the contract is a clause whereby provision is made that the U. F. A. fees of each member may be paid out of the proceeds from the sale of his products. This provision is made so that the control of the association shall always remain with the members of the U. F. A. and in order that none of the members shall allow his membership dues to the Local to lapse.

"Cynicism is the only form in which base souls approach what is called honesty."—Frederick Nietzsche.

The Provincial Secretary's Page

Information For Officers and Members.

WHEN REMITTING DUES

The attention of Secretaries of U.F.A. Locals is drawn to the importance of showing clearly and distinctly just how remittances to Central Office are to be applied. At the present time dues are sent to Central Office for the U. F. A. Central Organization, the Federal Constituency Associations, and in a few cases for the Provincial Constituency Associations. Unless remittances are accompanied by a clear statement showing what they are for, it is difficult for the Central Office to know what they represent and errors are liable to occur which will cause trouble and dissatisfaction at a later date.

As an instance of how easy it is for mistakes to occur, one secretary early in the year sent a sum of money to Central Office, stating that a certain portion was to be applied on "arrears due the Federal Constituency Association and the balance as 1922 dues." The letter from the secretary only mentioned the Constituency Association and the money was applied as 1922 dues for that Association. At a later date it was discovered that the secretary intended the balance to be applied as 1922 dues to the U. F. A. Central organization.

Every secretary in sending dues to Central should send a statement showing clearly if the money is to be credited as:

U. F. A. dues.

U. F. W. A. dues.

Junior dues.

Federal Constituency Association dues.

Occasionally also Central Office is asked to receive dues on behalf of some Provincial Constituency.

In the case of Constituency Association dues Secretaries should always give the name of the Constituency. When remitting dues Secretaries of Junior Locals should show number of members paid for as follows:

—Juniors at 10c each.

—Juniors at 50c each.

—Juniors at \$2.00 each.

Report forms specially prepared to accompany remittances can be obtained from Central Office upon application.

Secretaries are urged for their own protection not to send remittances in cash in their letters. Letters sometimes go astray in the mail, and there is no way of getting trace of, or a refund for, money lost in this way. Money orders and postal notes are much safer, and if lost in the mail, it is usually possible to obtain a settlement for them through the Post Office.

KING ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

A number of important resolutions were dealt with by a recent meeting of the King U. F. A. District Association. A committee was appointed to present to the Minister of the Interior, and also to the Minister of Agriculture, a resolution asking that assistance from both the Federal and Provincial Governments be given to settlers in the drought area who are desirous of moving to other districts. Other resolutions asked members of the Provincial Government to refund \$150 out of the \$250 indemnity for the recent special session; asked for loans to school districts to enable them to keep their

Matters formerly dealt with by circular from Central Office to Local Secretaries are now discussed in this department.

schools open; asked members of the U. F. A. to abstain from bidding on property offered by bailiff sales; supported the principle of nationalization of the banking system, and asked for an investigation into the credit system.

CONSOLIDATION OF FEES

The Camrose Provincial Constituency Association, at their recent convention, passed the following resolution with reference to the consolidation of membership fees:

"Whereas there exists a sense of confusion and some irritation in collecting the fees levied for the maintenance of our constituency organizations, even though the entire amount asked is applied in comparison with the vast interests we have at stake;

And whereas the district organizations are very essential to maintain a thorough chain of effective organization;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Central Executive devise some uniform plan of levying on the district associations and collecting all maintenance fees at the same time."

The convention of the Camrose Constituency Association was of the opinion that this resolution merits the widest possible discussion by the Locals throughout the Province, in order that members may form definite opinions upon the matter before the Annual Convention.

CROWING U. F. A. DISTRICT ASSN.

The first convention of the new Crowing Medicine Hat U. F. A. District Association, which comprises Whittla, Whittla Junior, Seven Persons, Fertile Plains, High Banks, Prosper and Winnifred Locals, was held at Whittla recently. The constitution was amended and officers elected, W. S. Henry being president and Mrs. W. A. Lyon, secretary. In the evening there was a ball game and an entertainment, in which members of the various Locals contributed. The next convention will be held in November.

CONCUR IN INCREASED FEE

A recent meeting of the U. F. A. Local at India, after discussion as to ways and means to raise membership fees, passed a resolution in support of the \$3.00 membership fee decided on by the last Annual Convention. The Local discussed the possibility of moving the rest room to a more convenient location, and recommended the appointment of L. Stephens for Justice of the Peace.

SCRIPTURE READING IN SCHOOLS

The Craigmyle U. F. A. District convention recently passed, by a large majority, a resolution which they wish to be brought before the annual convention, urging the Legislature to pass enactments that public schools be opened by reading, without comment, a portion of Scripture and repeating the Lord's Prayer, and also that a well written history of the Bible, Life of Christ, and stories from the Bible be made available for public school libraries.

Provincial Ridings' Annual Conventions

VICTORIA CONVENTION

The annual convention of the Victoria U. F. A. Provincial Constituency Association was held in Lament on July 28th.

Wm. Peaton, M.L.A., gave an address during the morning session, in which he said the U. F. A. as an organization was doing away with race distinction, and making the younger generation "all Canadian".

After the reports of officers, the following were elected to office for the coming year: A. Lunan, president; Mrs. Hare and Wm. Frunchak, vice-presidents; C. R. Whittaker, F. C. Smith, A. L. Pearce and Mr. Iskow, directors. Mr. Pearce was later appointed secretary-treasurer, as Mrs. Ashton, who has previously held the position, had resigned.

A resolution was passed appreciating the efforts of Premier Greenfield to establish a Wheat Board, and another urging the Federal members for Victoria and Battle River to make every endeavor to have the Bruderheim-Cutknife railway branch completed. The membership fee was reduced to fifty cents.

ST. PAUL CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the St. Paul U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association was held in Honeyville on July 10th. H. E. Spenner, M.P., and Lauree Joly, M.L.A., addressed the delegates, giving an account of the work in the past sessions of the House of Commons and the Provincial Legislature. Arthur Gailbank was elected president, Oscar Fairier vice-president, and Wm. Ross, Mr. Taylor, directors. C. N. Fuller is the secretary.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE SESSIONAL INDEMNITY

Since the last issue of "The U. F. A." went to press resolutions bearing on the matter of the sessional indemnity have been received from thirteen Locals in various parts of the Province. For the most part they are similar in form to the resolutions printed in the issue of September 1st. In a number of them it is suggested that the elected members should return a portion of the indemnity for the special session, to the Provincial Treasury. In addition to these a letter has been received from the Board of the Camrose U. F. A. Provincial Constituency Association, signed by Parker Rhyason, president, and John Slattery, secretary. The Board expresses the opinion that the amount voted by the Legislature seemed somewhat excessive. They protest against what they regard as hasty judgment and intemperate and undignified criticism in a few instances, and they call attention to the enthusiasm and devotion to the public service for which U. F. A. members have been conspicuous since their election. The Locals from which resolutions have been received are Verdant Valley, Delburne, Sedgewick, Bowell, Ray, Sparrow, Water Glen, Saltair, Strathmore, Calmar, Dog Pound, Craigmyle, Fort Saskatchewan.

THE HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE

(Continued from page 4)

The poorer farmers fell out, became laborers; the stronger carried on, paid higher wages and farmed better, where possible under the system. Then while the attitude of labor at that time cannot have been popular, it had a definite influence on the status of these people, and it is these advances in independence that are directly responsible for the first great public manifestation of unrest and dissatisfaction with things as they existed—the Peasants' Revolt.

That this revolt of the peasantry was immediately unsuccessful, if not disastrous, must be admitted; that it was ultimately of benefit must also be admitted. Too bad that our historians tell us so little of the people's side of this affair. They rather deprecate the rude slogans of these peasants, and spend most of the time playing up the assassination of their leader, Wat Tyler, a most treacherous act, and chiefly do they dwell upon the wonderful performance of young Richard II., crying "Tyler was a traitor: I myself will be your leader." What are the odds that he never said it? Anyway, the peasants were led to the block wholesale, and apparently the entire business ended in disaster; but as the years went by the lords were more chary about oppressive taxes upon the English peasantry, and did not take submission as a thing granted.

The wars of the Roses and later civil wars did not much affect the lives of the farmers, directly at least. The tilted people were on busy fighting with each other by means of mercenary soldiers that the peasantry were in a great extent left alone. This could not but be a benefit, and little by little the lot of the English farmer improved. He saved money and he bought more comforts, and whenever land was released he bought that. The great advance in culture during the time of the Tudors had its reflected influence upon the lives of the country people, and more and more they began to think for themselves. The strife of Church and State passed them by, but was not so remote as to lack interest. Farming practices had slowly improved, and little by little the stifling control of the manorial system was being eliminated—the open field was being replaced by enclosure.

At the close of the Tudor period the people were ripe for a great agricultural advance, and the beginning of a scientific attitude toward farming is an interesting and instructive story in itself.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT HARVEST

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that the world's wheat production this year will be 1,674,329,490 bushels, as compared with 1,658,334,900 bushels in 1921, and an average of 1,590,224,380 bushels in the years 1900 to 1912 inclusive. Wheat production in Canada and the United States will be 1,124,763,840 bushels, as compared with 1,068,751,400 in 1921 and a pre-war average of 942,510,000.

The preliminary estimate of the total wheat yield of Canada, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, places the yield at 262,583,400 bushels, from 22,458,940 acres, or 17.25 bushels per acre, as compared with the final estimate for 1921 of 255,828,100 from 22,145,224 acres, or 11.56 bushels per acre. Russian wheat crops are reported increaseable this year, eliminating the need for imported wheat.

It is estimated that the average wheat yield in Alberta will be 13 bushels to the acre, over 25 bushels, over 14½ bushels, barley 10½ bushels, flax 7½ bushels. Last year's wheat yield was 11.30 bushels in Alberta, oats 10 bushels, barley 12.25 bushels, rye 14.40 bushels, and flax 6 bushels.

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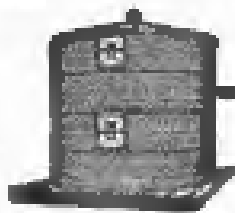
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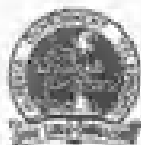
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The U.F.W.A. and Juniors

In this issue Miss J. B. Kidd, Secretary of the U.F.W.A., suggests various plans for carrying on Local membership drives, and Miss Eva M. Peel, Secretary of the Junior Branch, discusses the organization of Junior Reading Circles for the fall and winter months.

LOCAL MEMBERSHIP DRIVES

In the June 15th issue of "The U.F.A.," a resolution adopted by the Central Board was published, suggesting that each Local be responsible for putting on a membership drive. It is hoped that U. F. W. A. as well as U. F. A. Locals will act upon this advice. The month of October should be a good occasion for the drive. The harvest will be over and returns from the year's work will be coming in. Furthermore, plans for the Local's quota of delegates to the Convention will be in the air, and this fact is quite an incentive to increase the membership in order that the Local may have better representation.

Choice of Many Plans

There are many methods of carrying on a drive. Perhaps the most familiar is that of dividing the Local into two teams, each under a captain. The team securing the least number of new members at the end of the competition banquets the winners.

Some Locals took over the field, making a list of all prospects and delegating to each member the task of soliciting one or more of the prospects.

It would be difficult to adopt this plan where the Local covered a very large territory. In this case the district could be divided into sections, and the members sent out in pairs, each pair to cover a district and bring in a report of every person canvassed.

Preparing for Canvass

Other methods of carrying on a Local drive will no doubt suggest themselves. Each community has its own problem, and no general rule as to the best method can be laid down. The principal thing is to have a drive and put forth every effort to make it successful. It would be a good plan to devote one meeting previous to the canvass to a discussion of the best method of approaching prospects. The objects of the Association should be reviewed, so that each canvasser is armed with full information. Hints for canvassers will be found on page 19 of the little booklet, "How to Organize and Carry On a Local of the U. F. A.," supplied by Central Office. Each canvasser should make a full report of her canvass, giving the reasons why any persons refused to join. If the canvasser appointed has failed to meet objections raised, possibly another member is in a position to deal with the case more understandingly.

Entertaining the Winners

At the close of the drive it would be an acceptable courtesy for the Local to entertain in honor of the new members. Each new member should be made at once to feel that she is a part of the Local, and if it is at all possible every new member should be given some definite work to do or a place on some committee.

It is hoped that every Local of the U. F. W. A. will take part in this drive program as outlined by the Central

Board. Aside from the fact that the organization needs the added strength of an increased membership, there can be no stimulus applied to the Local itself as effective as the advent of new members with new ideas. The advantage extends to old members as well, because while they are persuading others of the advantage of organization, their own interest and enthusiasm are renewed. The old aphorism that "Nothing succeeds like success" applies very aptly to U. F. W. A. Locals. All we need do is to begin to succeed.

J. B. KIDD,

Provincial Secretary U. F. W. A.

ORGANIZE A READING CIRCLE

Some time ago a circular recommending Reading Circles was sent to each of our Junior Clubs with a view to interesting the young people in the many helpful and fascinating books which are at our disposal. It was pointed out that a Reading Circle can be carried on despite wind or weather, size of club, age of members, or any of the other obstacles which so often block the way to success in other club schemes.

Prepare for Winter Months

Now that the summer months are over, and winter is drawing near, why not band together and organize a reading circle? This will be found a very profitable way of spending the evening hours, and will be a great encouragement to the young people to read—not the ordinary books—for these are not the best books—but the books which will bring true joy and helpfulness into your lives. In the words of Miss Jessie Montgomery, Librarian of the Department of Extension, University of Alberta—"Choose your books as you would choose your friends."

Some of you are perhaps wondering, "What is meant by a Reading Circle; how does the plan work out?" From a list of books which can be prepared by the members, each member will choose six which he shall read within an allotted time. For each book he reads a certain number of points shall be given. Of course any member may read as many books as he wishes, but no credit is given him excepting for the six he first chooses.

Enrollment in the Reading Circle should be entirely voluntary. The club-leader should have a good-sized note book, and in this should be recorded:

1. The name of the Club and the date of organization of the Reading Circle.
2. The names of those who enroll in the Reading Circle for each year. Leave enough space after each name to record the books read during the year.
3. What books each member has read satisfactorily each year.
4. Other items of interest to the Reading Circle, such as general discussions on books read, dramatizations of books read, lantern slide exhibitions illustrating books read, list of those receiving the full number of points, etc.

Keep Your Own Record

I might suggest also that each member keep his or her own record—not only to guide him in his further choice of books, but also because the record will be interesting to look through in years to come. The author and title of the book should be entered on the top of the page—also the date of reading same, and any special marks. A brief sum-

many of the plot of the story, a paragraph or stanza which especially appealed to you at the time of reading, would be interesting, and it would be of assistance to you in preparing your report on same. There is no need to spend a great deal of time in studying the book, but merely read it through to grasp the author's thought and meaning.

At the expiration of the time allotted, time should be given at each meeting for the hearing of one report from each member. These reports should be given in the order in which the books were read. This will require six weeks—as you have chosen only six books to report on. At the end of six weeks, all the marks for each member should be added, to see who has obtained the highest number of points. Marks might also be given for neatness of the note books.

In selecting books, I should divide the list into six groups:

Natural Science and Animal Stories.
Useful and Fine Arts.
Literature (Essays, Poetry, Plays).
Biography and History.
Travel and Adventure.
Fiction.

The best way to interest the members in all styles of books is to have them choose one from each group, or from four groups at least. Following is a list which was prepared by Miss Montgomery:

Albert, King of the Belgians (Macdonald)—Biography.
The White Queen of Oboyes (Lingstone)—Biography.
The Kindred of the Wild (Roberts)—Animal Story.
The Story of a Loaf of Bread—Useful Arts.
The Ancient Mariner (Coleridge)—Literature.
Lorna Doone (Blackmore)—Fiction.
Mill on the Press (George Eliot)—Fiction.
The Blazed Trail (White)—Fiction.
The Story of My Life (Helen Keller)—Biography.
The Dawn of Canadian History—History.
Adrift on an Ice-pan—Travel.
Scams and Lies (Ruskin)—Literature.
David Copperfield (Dickens)—Fiction.
India (Pinnermore) (Peeps at Many Lands series)—Travel.
Historic Boys (Brooks)—Biography.
Stories from the Operas (Davidson)—Fine Arts.
The Friendly Stars—Natural Science.
The Dial for Boys and Girls (Church)—Literature.

EVA M. PHEL,
Junior Branch Secretary.

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NOTICE OF APPLICATION TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Alberta, at the next session thereof, for an Act to Regulate the Practice of Chiropractic. The nature and objects of the said proposed Act are:—(a) To incorporate or establish The Chiropractors Association of the Province of Alberta, (b) To fix the duties and establish the powers of such association and of its members, (c) To regulate the practice of Chiropractic in Alberta, and (d) Generally, to legislate with reference to the science and profession of Chiropractic in the same or a similar manner to that in which other professions have been dealt with in this province.

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A Report by the Educational Committee of the U.F.A.

In the issue of "The U.F.A." of September 1st, Hon. P. E. Baker, Minister of Education in the Alberta Government, discussed various aspects of the educational problem of the Province. The report of the Educational Committee of the U.F.A., upon resolutions passed by the Annual Convention is published on this page. An article by Mrs. R. B. Gunn, of the Educational Committee, will appear at an early date.

At a time when the re-opening of schools throughout the Province serves to call attention to the many problems of rural education, members will read with especial interest the report of the Educational Committee of the U. F. A. published below.

At the close of the Annual Convention all resolutions which had been adopted were forwarded to the Governments or other authorities concerned. The Educational Committee of the U. F. A. discussed with the Provincial Minister of Education, Hon. P. E. Baker, the various resolutions which affected his Department, and outlined the results of their interview at the last meeting of the U. F. A. Central Board.

The report was as follows:

1. Teachers' Alliance.

Fincher Station School District—"That school inspectors should not belong to the Teachers' Alliance as we apparently cannot get an unbiased report regarding a teacher if she does not belong to the Teachers' Alliance."

The Minister assured us that none of the inspectors belong to the Teachers' Alliance. He confirmed this by enquiring of his staff while Mr. Jackman was with him.

2. Agricultural Science.

Borschow Local—"Owing to the fact that most of the U. F. A. members have not had a proper education in agricultural science and seeing its results on ourselves,

"Be it resolved that this Convention demand a greater extension of agricultural science in rural public schools."

Mr. Baker stated that it is the policy of his Department to emphasize the teaching of agricultural science in the schools as much as possible, and a new course of agriculture has been drafted.

3. School Grants.

Borschow Local—"Owing to the fact that all our localities are not of the same real estate value, and

"Further, that they desire to have an education as well as the wealthier localities:

"Be it resolved that the Government school grant be allowed proportionately to the value of the district as well as in proportion to the size of it, also in proper proportion of the aggregate attendance."

Mr. Baker is not favorably disposed towards this resolution, but he pointed out that special grants were being given wherever conditions call for them.

4. Grant for High School Work.

Hastings Coulee Local No. 875—"Whereas under clause 3, subsection 3 (b) of the School Grants Act, any consolidated district has to have a daily

average attendance of six pupils in the senior room over Grade 8 in order to earn a grant in aid of high school work, and as it costs any district which maintains a senior room the same amount for a few pupils as for a number large enough to earn this grant:

"Therefore, be it resolved that this grant be paid to any district maintaining a senior room, at least proportionately to the number of pupils in attendance."

The Minister is in sympathy with this, but it is not possible to do anything this year on account of the extra expense involved, which would be considerable. He recognizes that the present system is not satisfactory.

5. Permits for Teachers.

Louis Herbert Local No. 381—"Resolved that this Convention ask the Minister of Education to allow each school district the right to engage a teacher that has given satisfaction to the taxpayer, and who also holds a good certificate from the inspector, and further that the old system of issuing permits to teachers be continued."

This proposal would be a backward step, and Mr. Baker is opposed to it.

6. University Extension.

E. & W. Calgary Political Association—"Be it resolved that the U. F. A. appoint a committee to confer with the Provincial Government and other bodies in order to develop a scheme of University Extension."

The Department of Education will be quite ready to confer with any committee on the subject of University Extension. Mr. Ottewill, of the Department of University Extension of the University, will also be glad to attend any conference.

(Signed) STEPHEN LUNN,
MRS. R. B. GUNN,
W. J. JACKMAN.

Mrs. Gunn said that the Committee and the Minister of Education had agreed that attention should be concentrated this year upon efforts to ensure at least an Eighth Grade education for every child.

The Minister, it was stated, was anxious to do everything possible to keep schools open in districts where the local school authorities were handicapped on account of drought conditions.

STETTLETON CONVENTION OCT. 10

The Annual Convention of the Stettleton U. F. A. Provincial Constituency Association will be held in Stettleton on Tuesday, October 10th, commencing at 10 a.m. A. L. Sanders, M.L.A., will address the convention, outlining the work of the past regular and special sessions of the Legislature.

HOPE LIES WITH FARMERS

The following paragraph is contained in a recent letter from the editor of The International Free Trader, Boston, Mass.:

"It seems to me that hope for the future rests largely with the farmers, especially the farmers of Canada, where the general average of enlightenment is so high and the powers of privilege are not so entrenched as in this country. May they justify our hope."

THE PERSONAL INDEMNITY

(Continued from page 4)

need does not accept a position of responsibility for honor and a small indemnity from a purely business concern, to which he will have to give an accurate accounting of his stewardship. He secures for a salary commensurate with the service he can give. The soldier escapes from that service with millions of dollars of the taxpayer's money. At some time happens that a public servant who accepts office principally for "honor" does get away with a few millions of the people's money.

I am persuaded in my own mind that instead of paying our elected members on the basis of an actual indemnity, we should pay on the basis of service, a feature alone that will at least satisfy capable relative men or women in accepting positions and giving efficient service. The public should extend over the whole year, not necessarily continuous, but an occasion requested.

It is true the cabinet ministers assume the burden of responsibility and are paid for being "continuously" "on the job," but they need the support of an intelligent and informed membership. They should also be kept in closer touch with the people and conditions throughout the various parts of the Province. The only practical way in which the Government can see into and the people and conditions on the other can establish his close and intelligent connection is through the agency of the members. The only way the members can give this service is by keeping well informed as to the policies and work of the majority. At the present time, in the various districts for the information, the members should be kept in touch with a service to the people. As they thus come in contact with the people they find out the conditions of life and necessities of the people. They also get information regarding what the requirements of the people are. All the information they can do reach to the various ministers and as a basis for their own guidance during the legislative session. This work well done would require the best thought and the most intelligent of the members and it would be very valuable even every standpoint. It would mean an informed cabinet, an informed membership and an informed citizenship working together.

If the constituents are careful in selecting their representatives and demand the service that both the Government and the people should have, I am sure capable representatives could give service worth more than the present stated annual indemnity plus the \$250 received for the special session. Remember that during the session they have their own living expenses to pay and in their work among their constituents they have their own convenience to furnish.

am afraid there is danger of seeing the vote as our indemnified representatives eye and overlooking the beam of our own citizenship eye. There is also such a thing as being penny-wise and pound-foolish.

If you will look on page 18 of the April of "U.P.A." you will find that the annual collections and expenditures of the Province have reached approximately fourteen and one-half million dollars. Also that the gross public debt of the Province has reached the sum of \$20,000,000.00. The responsibility for

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| No. 3 Vancouver Exp. | 7.55 p.m. | No. 2 Imperial Ltd. | 10.30 p.m. |

Effective September 17th

Canadian Pacific Railway

Passenger Dept.

Calgary, Alta.

their service is advisory leadership. The relationship between the citizen and the representative must not only be courteous and fair, but it must be co-operative. In the past, because the individual citizen had no power of control over his representative, his representative frequently abused his authority. Now, under systematic organization, authority is passing into the hands of the citizen, and for him to abuse that authority would be more inexcusable than it was in the case of the uncontrolled, unadvised representative. Citizenship obligations are the most sacred in life, because they are all-inclusive. They must be met fairly, earnestly, and with dignity at every point.

Public funds have always been looked upon more or less as "easy money". This weakness has not been peculiar entirely to our uncontrolled representatives. How many of our citizens, even "good, honest farmers", have measured the value of their representative by the amount of public money he could get appropriated to their particular district or locality, regardless of the rights and interests of others.

I suggest that we put more emphasis on the necessity of raising the standard of our own citizenship. Then we will be in position to raise the standard of service required of our representatives. The co-operation of better citizens with better representatives will make better government, better management of public affairs. Citizens, representatives and government must necessarily remain on the same level, be that level high or low.

If, out of the criticism, both constructive and otherwise, caused by the actions of members regarding the \$250 indemnity, grows a serious consideration and settlement of the real principles involved, it will be worth many times the few dollars involved in the whole controversy. The organized farmer citizens occupy a position peculiarly fitted to force this settlement. Each Local should take the matter up with its own representative, and insist that he use his influence in getting this matter of remuneration for services settled on a definite basis, so that in the future there will be no chance for misunderstandings or mistakes. Confer with him in regard to the whole matter of the services you expect, and also what in your opinion would be a just remuneration for those services, this remuneration to be made definite and to cover one whole year's service. The Government is a huge business concern, and why should it cling to obsolete, shackling business methods, under which no business concern not vested with power to levy taxes on the people, could survive?

Keep in touch with, confer with, co-operate with your representative for better government from every standpoint, remembering that it is great rocks, not pebbles, on which ships are wrecked. If you swallow a pebble it may kill you, but do not be too seriously afraid of the ship of state being wrecked on a pebble.

Yours very sincerely,

H. W. WOOD,
President.

—

Shipments of seed grain to the new Government cleaning plant at Edmonton have commenced. The first farmer to take advantage of the seed grain marketing plan was R. D. Lynch of Glayburn.

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PHONOGRAPH

September Bulletin

Issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture

NOTE: This is the second of a series of monthly bulletins to give timely information of value to farmers

Have your insect pests properly identified so that you can take steps to control them the following year. Application to the Dominion Entomologist, (Department of Agriculture), Ottawa, or to our laboratories in the Provinces will secure the necessary information.

Contagious Diseases of Animals

Every owner of animals and every breeder of or dealer of animals, and everyone bringing animals into Canada shall, on perceiving the appearance of infectious or contagious disease among the animals give immediate notice to the Minister of Agriculture and to the near-

est Veterinary Inspector of the Department of Agriculture.

Eat More Canadian Fruit

Canada grows large crops of the finest fruits and Canadian fruits have always received the highest awards wherever exhibited. Don't purchase foreign-grown fruit, when Canadian-grown fruit is far better. This year there is an abundance of Canadian fruit. Demand and accept only Canadian-grown Fruit.

Winter Finishing of Steers

Twenty-five years of experimental work on winter finishing of steers, carried on by The Dominion Experimental Farms, has derived information that will be of exceptional value to farmers. These experiments show that the selling of farm-grown foods as finished beef gives a much greater return than if sold as cash crops. That with proper management the winter finishing of steers is highly profitable. Finished steers command top prices.

Valuable pamphlets on this subject will be sent free if you

write the Dominion Experimental Farm nearest you.

Co-operative Shipping of Live Stock.

Co-operative shipping always nets full market value for each grade when marketed. Sale according to grade improves the breed and results in higher average prices. In Grey County, Ontario, where improvement propaganda in sheep was undertaken the first shipment of extra choice lambs brought \$13.50 per hundredweight. On the same day best lambs from other districts brought only \$11.50 per hundredweight. Good breeding and finishing will bring the best prices.

New Publications.

The Control of the European Corn Borer.

Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables.

Care of Rams and Ewes in Breeding Season.

Advantages of Dipping.

Winter Finishing of Steers.

List of Available Publications.

The above publications are sent free on request to—

Publications Branch
Dominion Department of Agriculture
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MILKING REGISTERED TAMWORTHS. May pigs, either sex, \$15 each. Thomson Bros., Cochrane, Alberta. 11

TWO REGISTERED SHORTHORN BULLS. Good breeding quality; just two years; \$85 each. A. Veston, Estevan. 12

FELIX OHSERD, AMISK, ALTA., BREEDER of Belgian horses. Five stallions, a few mares and fillies for sale at low prices. 13

KULP'S 24 EGG STRAIN BEAUTIFULITY Brown Leghorns, heavily rose combed cockerels, \$2.00. C. Murray Smith, 121 5th Avenue East, Calgary. 14

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